



Inspection Report

Karl Mogensen
Natural Bridge Zoological Park
Po Box 88
Natural Bridge, VA 24578

Customer ID: 2468
Certificate: 52-C-0035
Site: 001
NATURAL BRIDGE ZOO

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: Mar-10-2015

2.40 (b) (2) REPEAT DIRECT NCI

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

Seven individual animals were identified by APHIS Officials in need of veterinary care at the time of inspection. There was no documentation available during the inspection regarding their treatment and according to the wife of the licensee (responsible for much of the daily care for animals) these animals were not receiving veterinary treatment at the start of the inspection.

*** Direct: An adult female brown and white goat housed in the goat pasture near the road (on the northeast corner of the main zoo facility) had multiple areas of hair loss and was observed vigorously scratching during the inspection. She appeared intensely itchy and was consistently scratching her sides and flanks with her horns and hind legs, rubbing her body against the fence and feeder, and chewing at her skin. Patchy areas of hair loss were present on both the left and right sides of this goat and varied in size. The largest areas were present along the topline of the left side just in front of the hip (approx. 3-4 x 1.5 inches) and right hip area (2 inches x 1 inch). The underlying skin is dry, flaky, and pigmented and the skin present in haired areas is similarly flaky. When the hair was parted and closely examined, numerous live lice were observed. Additionally, there were numerous nits (lice eggs) observed on hair shafts along the sides of the goat. This goat is housed with seven other goats. Several of these goats were also observed scratching, but did not appear to have obvious hair loss. The licensee stated that his wife had recently dewormed and applied topical treatment for lice to the goats in the petting zoo area, but that she had not treated the animals in this area. The wife of the licensee confirmed this and said that she was not aware of the hair loss in this goat.

Left untreated, lice may result in worsening of the condition and unnecessary suffering. In addition, trauma done to the skin from excessive scratching may lead to the development of secondary skin infections. When skin disorders are the result of a contagious cause (such as lice), they may be transmitted to other uninfected animals in the same enclosure or enclosures nearby. Correct by ensuring this goat and all animals exhibiting skin abnormalities are examined by the attending veterinarian. The licensee must follow all recommendations made by the veterinarian including those regarding diagnosis, treatment, prevention, control of this condition, and recheck examinations. Records of these findings, treatment, and future recommendations must be kept for evaluation by APHIS Officials. This was first identified by inspectors and reported to the licensee on March 11, 2015.

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USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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*** Direct: An adult female muntjac housed in the enclosure near the outdoor African crested porcupine was observed walking with an abnormal gait. This animal had excessively long front hooves that curled upward and were not touching the ground at the ends (commonly described as an elf shoe appearance). This animal was observed for an extended period of time and it appeared that she was overextending both front legs and that she was only partially weight bearing on her left front leg at a walk. The soft ground in this enclosure made photographing her feet difficult. When asked the licensee stated that he was unaware of any lame animals in this enclosure, but that the gait was most likely a normal behavior. The wife of the licensee stated that she was unaware of any muntjac exhibiting lameness. She also stated that they often go under the shed that is in their pasture and that they can be difficult to observe.

Lameness is a significant indicator of pain and failure to provide appropriate methods to properly diagnose and treat the underlying cause in a timely manner may result in unnecessary pain and suffering. Correct by having this animal evaluated by a licensed veterinarian and following all recommendations including those regarding examination, diagnosis, treatment, hoof trimming and future recheck examinations as needed. Additionally, the licensee must maintain record of these recommendations and hoof trimming for evaluation by APHIS Officials. This was first identified by inspectors and reported to the licensee on March 10, 2015.

*** A female muntjac housed in a stall near the keeper barn had excessively long hooves. This animal has an abnormal left front leg which curves outwards below the knee. The hooves were severely overgrown on all 4 legs. Both claws on the left front leg were so severely overgrown that the claws are crisscrossed. The inner claw curves under the outer claw such that the animal appears to be walking on the hoof wall of the inner claw. The claws on the right front foot are also overgrown (although to a lesser extent) such that the tips of the claws appear to be crossing. Additionally, both rear feet are long enough that the claws are similarly crisscrossing on each foot. The licensee previously stated that the abnormal leg was the result of an old injury that had healed poorly, which is why this animal is separated from the main herds. Neither the licensee nor his wife were aware of the overgrown hooves and there was no documentation regarding the care or treatment of this condition.

Excessively long hooves can cause lameness, unnecessary stress and discomfort to the animal and can lead to the development of additional medical problems such as foot rot. Animals with preexisting leg abnormalities (whether from previous trauma or abnormal conformation) often require increased routine hoof care to prevent the development of hoof problems. Correct by having this animal examined by the attending veterinarian and following all recommendations regarding appropriate treatment for this condition and any additional routine husbandry care that may be necessary. The licensee must maintain records of the diagnosis and recommendations for evaluation by APHIS Officials. This was first identified by inspectors and reported to the licensee on March 10, 2015.

*** A brown female camel housed in the zoo with seven other camels had a significant swelling (about the size of a tennis ball) located on the right side at the base of the neck / front of the chest. The skin overlying this area is hairless. Two other camels are currently being treated for abscesses by facility personnel at the direction of the attending veterinarian; however, this camel had not been identified by

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facility personnel.

Abscesses are often caused by infectious agents and there are 7 additional camels located in this pasture and 1 housed in the adjoining enclosure. There were no methods currently in use to stop the spread of disease if it is transmissible between animals. Correct by ensuring that all animals exhibiting these skin abnormalities are examined by the attending veterinarian so that appropriate diagnostic testing can be completed and a proper diagnosis can be made. Additionally, the licensee must seek guidance from the attending veterinarian regarding appropriate prevention and control of this condition in camels. The licensee must maintain records of the diagnosis and recommendations for evaluation by APHIS Officials. This was first identified by inspectors and reported to the licensee on March 10, 2015.

*** A grey rabbit in an enclosure on the porch of the keeper barn had a watery discharge from its left eye. The fur was noticeably wet on the left side of the face of the rabbit between its left eye and nose on both March 10, 2015 and March 11, 2015 during the inspection. The eye itself appeared normal and the rabbit did not appear to be squinting or otherwise painful. The licensee and the wife of the licensee were unaware of the condition and both stated that the rabbit appeared fine when it was brought to their attention by inspectors. The watery discharge from the eye can be caused by numerous conditions such as an eye irritation, eye abnormality or even a tooth problem.

Correct by having this animal evaluated by the attending veterinarian and following all recommendations including those regarding examination, diagnosis, treatment, and future recheck examinations as needed. Additionally, the licensee must maintain record of these recommendations for evaluation by APHIS Officials. This was first identified by inspectors and reported to the licensee on March 10, 2015.

*** The female Mandrill housed with the adult male Mandrill that was listed on the January 6, 2015 inspection report still has hairloss over the top aspect of both forearms. On the right arm the hair loss still extends from the elbow down to an area halfway between the wrist and the knuckles. On the left arm the hair loss still extends from just below the elbow to the top of the hand. The wife of the licensee stated that this animal has been discussed with the veterinarian, but there is no documentation of those discussions that include the diagnosis or treatment of the condition. The wife of the licensee stated that the veterinarian verbally instructed her to increase enrichment for the animal. There is no documentation that veterinary instructions have been followed.

*** The juvenile female Mandrill (housed with the adult female with an infant) has hairloss on the inside of both elbows that was not present on the previous inspection. The hairloss extends slightly down the inside of both arms. The wife of the licensee stated that she had not noticed the hairloss in this animal and therefore has not discussed it with the veterinarian.

There is no direction in the written program of veterinary care or the Non-human Primate Enrichment plan to address hair loss or hair plucking in primates. While hair loss in this area of primates often has an underlying behavioral cause, guidance from the attending veterinarian must be sought to ensure an accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment plan to prevent worsening of the condition. These animals

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must be evaluated by a licensed veterinarian with knowledge about primate medicine in order to ensure that an accurate diagnosis is obtained and an appropriate treatment plan is developed. All recommendations regarding the diagnosis, care, and treatment must be followed. This information, including the diagnosis, treatment and resolution of the condition, must be documented and made available to the inspector upon request. Additionally, the enrichment plan should be amended to address non-medical causes of hair plucking in primates if the veterinarian believes this to be an issue at the facility. This was first identified by inspectors and reported to the licensee on March 10, 2015. Although this is a repeat non-complaint item, the licensee was verbally instructed to have these animals examined by a licensed veterinarian by 5 pm on March 13, 2015.

THIS IS A REPEAT NON-COMPLIANT ITEM THAT REMAINS UNCORRECTED

2.40 (b) (3) REPEAT DIRECT NCI ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

*** Direct: Seven individual animals were identified by APHIS Officials in need of veterinary care at the time of inspection. Based on statements by the licensee, six of the seven animals had not been identified by the facility prior to this inspection and, as a result, had not been reported to the attending veterinarian. The one remaining animal was identified by APHIS officials on an inspection dated January 6, 2015.

*** In addition to the lack of observations above, the current design of the shelter within the muntjac enclosure near the African porcupine exhibit prevents daily observation of all animals. On March 10, 2015 one lame muntjac was identified in this enclosure. At that time a total of 5 animals were visible to inspectors and facility representatives stated that they were unsure how many animals were present but that the wife of the licensee would know. When APHIS officials attempted to re-evaluate this animal in the afternoon, they observed 7 animals in the enclosure and were unable to locate the lame muntjac. After speaking with the wife of the licensee the following day, inspectors were informed that there were actually 8 animals present in this enclosure. There is a large shed present in this enclosure to provide shelter and the wife of the licensee explained that the muntjac often go underneath this shed and are difficult to observe. The wife of the licensee stated that in fact, there were 8 animals present in that enclosure at the last inspection, but that she had forgotten about two offspring that were born when providing information to the inspectors about the number of animals present.

Inspectors asked the wife of the licensee to accompany them to that enclosure again on March 11, 2015 so that she could attempt to make all animals visible. Although both the wife of the licensee and another facility representative attempted to entice the muntjac out from underneath the shed, only a total of 6 animals could be observed that day.

When the muntjac are under the shed they cannot be adequately observed by either the facility or APHIS personnel. The muntjac cannot be easily removed from under the shed for either observation or treatment. Access to the area under the shed therefore poses a health risk for the animals as they cannot be observed adequately and animals with health problems are more likely to seek quiet areas that are out of the public view. Additionally, any physical hazards that may be present under the shed cannot be observed or assessed.

Each exhibitor shall establish and maintain an adequate program of veterinary care which includes daily

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observations of all animals to assess their health and well-being. Additionally, a mechanism of direct and frequent communication with the attending veterinarian (AV) is required so that timely and accurate information on problems of animal health, behavior, and well-being are conveyed to the AV. Correct by ensuring that adequate daily observations are conducted and that information is conveyed to the attending veterinarian as required. Additionally, correct by making necessary modifications to the muntjac enclosure to prevent the muntjac from going under the shed in order to facilitate daily observations.

THIS IS A REPEAT NON-COMPLIANT ITEM THAT REMAINS UNCORRECTED.

2.40 (b) (4) REPEAT

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

*** The zebu was tranquilized by facility personnel on January 30, 2015 to trim its hooves. According to the wife of the licensee the zebu recovered from the sedation, but was found dead on January 31, 2015. The program of veterinary care did not address tranquilizing zebu or cattle. There was no written guidance from the attending veterinarian regarding the tranquilization of the zebu on March 30, 2015. The tranquilization of animals must be directed by the attending veterinarian to help prevent complications that may result in the discomfort or death of the animal.

*** The facility program of veterinary care does not list the dosages of ketamine to sedate/tranquilize the primates. Improper dosage of ketamine may result in animal too lightly or heavily sedated and pose a health risk to both the primate and facility personnel. The dosage of ketamine must be directed by the attending veterinarian to help ensure a smooth and uneventful sedation and recovery for the health and comfort of the animal. There were no records of chemical restraint or sedation of primates since the last inspection, but the facility has immobilized primates in the past and would need to again if/when medical problems arise.

Inadequate guidance regarding tranquilization and anesthesia may result in unnecessary distress to the animal or even death. Each exhibitor must establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that includes adequate guidance to personnel involved in the care and use of animals regarding handling, immobilization, anesthesia, analgesia, tranquilization and euthanasia. Additionally, licensees must seek guidance regarding adequate pre-procedural and post-procedural care in accordance with established veterinary medical and nursing procedures.

Correct by seeking specific guidance from the attending veterinarian regarding drug choices, drug dosages, anesthetic record keeping, pre-anesthesia animal preparation, and post anesthesia monitoring and recovery. This guidance should be of sufficient detail for all species that may be sedated or anesthetized so that APHIS Officials can evaluate compliance with the direction of the attending veterinarian. Additionally, correct by ensuring that all future anesthesia or sedation is conducted in accordance with the standard operating procedures developed and approved by the attending veterinarian.

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3.75 (c) (1) (i)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

*** There are two primate enclosures within the elephant building that are severely rusted. One enclosure, containing two De Brazza's monkeys, has an enclosure door that is severely rusted. There are two areas on the lower portion of the door frame where the rust has eroded through the metal leaving large gaps in the door frame with sharp jagged edges. The second primate enclosure, containing three white-faced capuchin monkeys, has several areas throughout the enclosure where the paint has worn and/or peeled off the metal frame. The metal frame in these areas is rusted and the rust is pitted and flaking. On one bottom rail within this enclosure, there are two small holes that have developed from rust erosion.

*** One enclosure in the mouse house building, containing three brown capuchins, is severely rusted. There are several large areas throughout the enclosure where the paint has worn and/or peeled off the metal frame. The metal frame in these areas is severely rusted and the rust is pitted and flaking.

Excessive rust can affect the structural strength of surfaces and prevents the required cleaning and sanitization of enclosures. Any surface that comes in contact with the nonhuman primates must be free of excessive rust that prevents the required cleaning and sanitization, or that affects the structural strength of the surface. Correct by ensuring that these areas are repaired or replaced and that all surfaces that come in contact with the individual animals including primary enclosures, perches, shelves, swings, etc. are constructed and maintained in a manner that allows them to be readily cleaned and sanitized and are removed or replaced as needed.

Correct by: April 13, 2015

3.75 (c) (1) (ii)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

*** There are multiple sharp points present in the enclosure housing three snow macaques. There is one area where there is a hole in the chain-link fence that has been patched using a piece of 2x4 inch welded wire affixed over the damaged chain link. Although the patch appears secure, there is a piece of broken chain-link fence with a sharp point protruding into the enclosure. Within the same enclosure, the chain-link fence is attached to the metal enclosure frame with small wire. In some of the areas the ends of the wires are twisted together and the twisted metal points are protruding into the enclosure in a manner that the animals can easily access them.

Sharp points such as these present an injury hazard to the animals. Correct by ensuring that all surfaces in contact with the non-human primates are free of jagged edges and sharp points that might injure the animals.

Correct by: March 20, 2015

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Inspection Report

3.75 (c) (2)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

*** The two wood guillotine doors to the shelter in the Mandrill enclosures (housing a total of 5 Mandrills) are worn and chewed. One wood door is missing wood on the right upper corner and the other door is missing wood on the lower left corner. These doors cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized and must be repaired or replaced.

*** Within the gift shop there is a viewing window into the enclosure housing three Japanese macaques. The window ledge located within the animal enclosure is warped and separating from the building wall. There is a small gap between the wooden ledge and the building wall at the left lower edge of the window looking out into the enclosure from the gift shop. Gaps such as these create an area that food debris and other organic material may accumulate. This area cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized and therefore provides an optimal area for bacterial and fungal growth.

All surfaces of housing facilities for primates must be maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of housing facilities including houses, dens, and other furniture type fixtures and objects within the facility that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled. Correct by ensuring that the areas listed above are repaired or replaced and that all primate areas are regularly maintained as required.

Correct by: April 13, 2015

3.81 (c) (1)

ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

The facility routinely hand raises capuchin infants. Documentation showed that two brown capuchins (one male and one female) were removed from their mothers, bottle fed and sold on February 25, 2015. On the date of the sale, the male was approximately 4 weeks of age and the female was approximately 2.5 weeks of age. No documentation was available to the inspectors regarding the nutrition, care and/or enrichment provided to these two capuchins. The facility's current enrichment plan does not specifically address the special enrichment requirements for infants or young juveniles. Additional documentation provided to the inspectors (not included in the approved enrichment plan) indicated that infant primates would be given additional care and that it would be documented on an individual basis. At the time of inspection there was no documentation of the additional care or enrichment described in that document regarding either infant primate sold in February.

Infants and young juvenile primates, particularly those that are hand reared, have special behavioral and psychological needs. Failure to meet these needs does not ensure that these young animals will develop species typical behaviors and can lead to the development of abnormal behaviors that may permanently compromise welfare for these animals.

The licensee must ensure that infants and young juvenile primates are provided special attention regarding enhancement of their environment. A special environmental enhancement plan regarding

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infants and young juveniles must be developed, documented and followed. The plan must be based on the needs of the individual species, in accordance with currently accepted professional standards and must be directed and approved by the attending veterinarian.

Correct by: April 13, 2015

3.125 (a) REPEAT FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The following areas were found in need of repair or replacement:

1. The fence around the pasture housing 8 pygmy goats has an approximately 10 foot area where the upper portion of the fence is pulled away from the structural supports and is now bent over outwards. The strand of barbed wire above the woven fence was detached from the support posts. There are also several broken wires and loose sharp wire ends from where the fence has been patched near the gate. This fence was repaired during the inspection.
2. The llama fencing for the main llama yard containing 24 llamas has areas where the lowest horizontal fence rail is at least 21 inches from the ground. Smaller llamas may be able to get under this rail. The licensee has started to correct this item but there are still areas that require correcting on the side near the Mandrills.
3. One large pile of brush is still present in the pasture area for the zebras at the breeding facility location (the farm). This pile (located just to the left of the gate upon entering the pasture) also contains several wooden boards, metal bars, and fencing. Since the January 6, 2015 inspection the licensee has removed a significant amount of debris from other areas of this pasture and has created an additional fenced area around several rolls of fencing material in order to keep the animals away. Removal of the remaining brush / debris pile near the gate, or modification of this area to make it inaccessible to animals, is still required. This area houses 16 zebra.
4. A broken red plastic feeder was found in use in the zebra barn at the breeding facility location. The edge of this feeder has been chewed and worn and it is now loose from the body of the feeder. There are also 2 strands of thick gauge wire wrapped around a section of metal fencing in this area. These strands have sharp ends that are protruding into the stall which the zebra can access. This area houses 16 zebra.
5. Several wire panels mounted onto the bottom of the wooden fence in the muntjac enclosure have been pulled loose on the bottom. This is present in the muntjac enclosure nearest the African crested porcupine exhibit (housing 8 muntjac).
6. Two enclosures housing one serval each have rusted areas on the enclosure walls. The first enclosure on the right housing one serval has an area of rust on the left wall near the ground approximately the size of a lemon where the rust has eroded the metal leaving a jagged hole. The second enclosure on the right housing one serval has an area of rust on the right wall near the ground which is semi-circular approximately 4 inches long where the rust has eroded the metal leaving a jagged hole.

All of these areas are in need of repair or replacement. They are all areas of potential injury or escape. The facility must ensure that all animal enclosures are maintained to adequately contain the animals and protect them from injury.

THIS IS A REPEAT NON-COMPLIANT ITEM THAT REMAINS UNCORRECTED

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3.127 (c) REPEAT
FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

*** Six outdoor yards housing 32 fallow deer, 18 Sitatunga, 5 zebra, 7 Kudu, 16 oryx, and 8 camel were excessively muddy on March 10, 2015.

1. Nearly the entire fallow deer enclosure is covered in mud with small puddles created from hoof prints that have filled in with rain water. When the animals walk around on the mud they sink in about an inch. Several of the animals have mud covering their hooves and splattered up the lower portion of their legs.
2. Nearly the entire Sitatunga enclosure is severely muddy. The front 1/3 of the enclosure is covered by several coalescing puddles of standing water. The remainder of the enclosure appears muddy, although there is a large pack of straw bedding inside the shelter which appears to raise this area above the level of the pasture. All of the animals in the enclosure were gathered inside or near one of the shelters.
3. Nearly the entire zebra enclosure is muddy with very large (pond-like) puddles in the lower end and some medium sized puddles surrounding the shelter. The mud appears several inches thick in most places. All of the animals in the enclosure were gathered within the shelter and the majority have discoloration past their ankles which appears to be dried mud. The flooring in the shelter appeared dry and was covered with straw.
4. Nearly the entire kudu enclosure is severely muddy. The front 1/3 of the enclosure has several puddles of standing water. The back left-hand corner of the enclosure (the side nearest the zebra) is completely under water. The area around the water source is also severely muddy with numerous small puddles created from hoof prints that have filled in with water.
5. Nearly the entire front of the Oryx enclosure is covered with excessive mud (approximately 1/3 of the enclosure). There are large areas where animals have sunken into the mud leaving deep hoof prints which have filled with water creating numerous puddles. This is particularly noticeable in the area surrounding the automatic watering device. Additionally, there are several vehicle tracks left in the mud which have also filled in with water creating large puddles. Several animals have mud on their legs over their ankles and mud spatter up their hind legs as far as their hocks.
6. Nearly the entire front half of the camel enclosure is covered with mud. The area around the automatic watering device and feed troughs is severely muddy. In this area animals have repeatedly sunken into the mud leaving deep hoof prints which have filled with water creating numerous puddles. The majority of the camels (even those standing nearer to the shelter) have mud on their legs which varied from covering only their feet to covering the entire lower portion of the legs below the knee.

Although the weather has been warming recently resulting in melting of existing snow and the weather today is raining, the extent of mud present is excessive. The licensee must ensure the facility has proper

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drainage to rapidly eliminate excess standing water. Failure to provide adequate drainage prevents animals from being able to remain dry and can lead to the development of disease such as foot rot and dermatitis. There were 2 loads of substrate (of two different sizes) delivered during this inspection but none had been added to these enclosures as of March 11, 2015.

*** The pasture area for 12 camels at the breeding facility is also excessively muddy near the water and food receptacles. In this area, the animals have repeatedly sunken into the mud leaving deep hoof prints which have filled with water creating numerous puddles. This area was muddy enough that the camels were slipping when walking. Camels standing nearest the fence line (at the end near the watering device) were observed sunken into the mud deeply enough to cover their entire foot up to the bottom of the ankle. These animals cannot avoid this area as they must come there to drink.

*** The PVC drain pipe for the mouse house building (which houses primates, birds, mice, rats, and a porcupine) empties into an area near the pasture housing 3 Blesbok. Because of the topography of the land in that area, this drainage mixes with current runoff from rain, melting of snow and warming of the ground. This has formed a small stream that runs through the Blesbok enclosure, past the water receptacle for the Blesbok, and into a second pasture which the Blesbok can access. The Blesbok were observed walking through this stream to get to 2nd pasture. This drainage from the mouse house building is a potential hazard to the Blesbok. Contact with this drainage exposes them to unnecessary health hazards.

Proper drainage is required for all of these animals. The animal enclosures listed all require additional drainage or substrate to ensure the animals can remain dry in all seasons. The licensee must also ensure that the drainage from animal areas (such as the mouse house building) does not run through and potentially affect other animals. Correct by ensuring that suitable methods are in place to rapidly eliminate excess water and additionally by ensuring that all such methods comply with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations relating to pollution control and environmental protection.

THIS IS A REPEAT NON-COMPLIANT ITEM THAT REMAINS UNCORRECTED

3.130

REPEAT

WATERING.

*** The plastic livestock water troughs for the 16 zebra housed at the breeding facility require cleaning. There are 2 troughs near the entrance of the zebra barn. Both troughs have a layer of green/brown material in the bottom as well as what appears to be hay sunken to the bottom. Additionally, the inner sides of both troughs are caked a layer of material that varies in color including dark brown, dark green, and black material. In the shorter trough this material extends nearly all the way to the top, while in the taller trough it extends approximately halfway up the sides. The water in both troughs appears clear. Failure to keep water receptacles clean and sanitary can result in the water becoming unsafe for the animals to drink and may expose them to unnecessary disease hazards. Correct this by cleaning and maintaining this and all water receptacles in a clean and sanitary condition.

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3.131 (a) REPEAT SANITATION.

*** The following non-compliances with cleaning of enclosures were identified on this inspection.

1) There is an area of wet bedding in the nest box within the den area for the female cougar. This area is round, approximately 12 inches in diameter, and appears to be saturated with urine. The keeper for this animal stated that the box is cleaned twice a week but that this animal will often mark her nest box by urinating in it as soon as it is cleaned. The right hip of the female Cougar was observed to be wet from the point of the hip to the hock joint and there was a strong odor of ammonia in this building (particularly near the nest box). Excreta must be removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the animals, minimize disease hazards, and minimize odors. Failure to remove and change bedding often enough can result in the development of skin problems such as scalding of the skin by urine.

2) The stalls housing the Nyala at the breeding facility have a significant bird dropping concern. Bird droppings have accumulated on every flat surface of the barn including stall walls and on top of the radiant heaters. There are also significant accumulations of bird droppings in the bedding near stall doors, on the hay and bedding particularly in the corners of the stalls, on the salt lick, and on the structural supports for the stall. Bird droppings can contain bacteria and failure to remove excessive accumulations of such excreta can present a disease hazard to the animals housed in this enclosure.

3) There is a significant amount of dirt and cob/dust webs in the enclosure for the African crested porcupine housed in the mouse house facility. This includes the corners of the enclosure, between the left wall of the enclosure and the bird enclosure next to it, and inside both the milk crate and barrel used in the enclosure. The excessive accumulation of dust and cobwebs indicates that the cleaning in this area is inadequate at this time.

4) In the elephant barn, nearly the entire wall adjacent to the main animal door is covered with cob/dust webs. Excessive accumulation of these dust and cob webs indicates that this wall has not been cleaned in quite some time.

The facility must ensure that animal enclosures are cleaned on a regular basis and that excreta is removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the animals, minimize disease hazards, and reduce odors. Correct by ensuring that these enclosures are cleaned as often as necessary.

THIS IS A REPEAT NON-COMPLIANT ITEM THAT REMAINS UNCORRECTED

Prepared By:

MARY GEIB, D V M

MARY E GEIB, D V M

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title:

VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1021

Mar-16-2015

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

Mar-16-2015



Inspection Report

3.131 (c) REPEAT SANITATION.

*** This facility has made a significant improvement in the clutter concern from the January 6, 2015 inspection; however, excessive accumulations of debris remain. The licensee stated that they have removed as many as 13 roll-off dumpsters (construction site sized) full of debris and excess items from the facility. There are now many areas of the facility where all of the clutter has been removed. The area located between the walk-in freezer and Blesbok pasture on the northeast side of the zoo still contains numerous piles of excess items including old caging supplies, a tire, a metal barrel, and fencing materials that need to be removed. There is a dumpster in this area that the licensee is using to discard unwanted items and it is obvious by the condition of the facility that the licensee is actively working to correct this problem. The licensee must complete the process of removing the unwanted items and properly storing items that are still needed. Clutter concerns are compounded by the fact that there previously was evidence of a large rodent population at the facility and excessive clutter provides breeding grounds for mammalian pests. The licensee must continue to remove all unwanted items, clean this affected area, and properly organize and store items still needed for the husbandry and care of the animals.

THIS IS A REPEAT NON-COMPLIANT ITEM THAT REMAINS UNCORRECTED

3.131 (d) REPEAT SANITATION.

***This facility has made significant improvements in controlling pests including filling rodent holes, improving the monitoring for pests, removing debris that is a potential breeding ground for both mammalian and avian pests, and increasing the number of bait boxes throughout the main zoo facility. There is still evidence of a pest control problem in the Nyala barn at the breeding farm location. There was no evidence of a pest control program for this barn. Large amounts of bird droppings were observed on the barn rafters, dripping down the board walls of the stalls, on the tops of the radiant heaters, and on the salt lick block. Also, there were several rodent holes in this barn including along the outside walls, outside of the 1st stall, and near one automatic waterer. There were no rodent bait boxes present at this location and no control methods were in place for avian pests. The presence of these mammalian and avian pests is a potential disease hazard to the animals as these rodents and birds can be carriers of disease and parasites. Safe and effective programs of control for these pests must be established and maintained to minimize the risks to the animals. Correct by evaluating the current pest control program at the farm location and ensuring that effective methods are maintained at all locations.

THIS IS A REPEAT NON-COMPLIANT ITEM THAT REMAINS UNCORRECTED

*** This inspection was conducted on March 10 and 11, 2015 with the licensee, the wife of the licensee, and several facility representatives as well as staff from the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (3/10/15 only), Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, and multiple staff representing the USDA-APHIS-Animal Care including: VMO Heather Cole, SACS Dana M. Miller, ACI

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Inspection Report

Randall Coleman, and the undersigned VMO. All animals in need of veterinary care were reviewed with the wife of the licensee verbally on March 10, 2015. A formal exit interview was conducted with the licensee, his wife, and the above listed APHIS Officials on March 13, 2015.

*** The Attending Veterinarian visited the facility on March 12, 2015. During this visit, non-compliances under Section 2.40 were discussed. The Attending Veterinarian provided recommendations regarding the veterinary care issues and is preparing an action plan to address them.

Prepared By:

MARY GEIB, D V M

MARY E GEIB, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1021

Date:
Mar-16-2015

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